

The Hong Kong Telegraph.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

THE UNITED ASBESTOS
ORIENTAL AGENCY
UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LTD., LONDON
DOWELL & CO., LIMITED
General Agents.

NEW SERIES No. 1288. 日九初月七五十二精光

MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1899.

拜福 號四十月八英港香

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED AND PAID-UP) ... £12,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... 7,300,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.

KOBE
TOKIO
NAGASAKI
LYONS
SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY
TIENTSIN

LONDON BANKERS:

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
PARIS BANK, LTD.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, LTD.

HONGKONG AGENCY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent
per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months at 1 per cent.

6 per cent.

12 months.

18 months.

24 months.

30 months.

36 months.

42 months.

48 months.

54 months.

60 months.

66 months.

72 months.

78 months.

84 months.

90 months.

96 months.

102 months.

108 months.

114 months.

120 months.

126 months.

132 months.

138 months.

144 months.

150 months.

156 months.

162 months.

168 months.

174 months.

180 months.

186 months.

192 months.

198 months.

204 months.

210 months.

216 months.

222 months.

228 months.

234 months.

240 months.

246 months.

252 months.

258 months.

264 months.

270 months.

276 months.

282 months.

288 months.

294 months.

300 months.

306 months.

312 months.

318 months.

324 months.

330 months.

336 months.

342 months.

348 months.

354 months.

360 months.

366 months.

372 months.

378 months.

384 months.

390 months.

396 months.

402 months.

408 months.

414 months.

420 months.

426 months.

432 months.

438 months.

444 months.

450 months.

456 months.

462 months.

468 months.

474 months.

480 months.

486 months.

492 months.

498 months.

504 months.

510 months.

516 months.

522 months.

528 months.

534 months.

540 months.

546 months.

552 months.

558 months.

564 months.

570 months.

576 months.

582 months.

588 months.

594 months.

600 months.

606 months.

612 months.

618 months.

624 months.

628 months.

634 months.

640 months.

646 months.

652 months.

658 months.

664 months.

670 months.

676 months.

682 months.

688 months.

694 months.

700 months.

706 months.

712 months.

718 months.

724 months.

730 months.

736 months.

742 months.

748 months.

754 months.

760 months.

766 months.

772 months.

778 months.

784 months.

790 months.

796 months.

802 months.

808 months.

814 months.

820 months.

826 months.

832 months.

838 months.

844 months.

850 months.

856 months.

862 months.

868 months.

874 months.

880 months.

886 months.

892 months.

898 months.

904 months.

910 months.

916 months.

922 months.

928 months.

934 months.

940 months.

946 months.

952 months.

958 months.

964 months.

970 months.

976 months.

982 months.

988 months.

994 months.

1000 months.

1006 months.

1012 months.

1018 months.

1024 months.

1030 months.

1036 months.

1042 months.

1048 months.

1054 months.

1

To-day's
Advertisements.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
No. 445.

THE following Particulars of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction to be held at the Offices of the Public Works Department, on MONDAY, the 21st day of August, 1890, at 3 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command,
J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1890. [1027a]

Particulars of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 21st day of August, 1890, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Two Lots of CROWN LAND, at Yau Ma Tei, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 Years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of Her Majesty the Queen for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF LOTS.

No. of Sale.	Boundary Measurements,	Content in Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
Kowloon Island Lot No. 997	Yau Ma Tei (near Police Station)	50' x 150' 180' 190' 200' 210' 220' 230' 240' 250' 260' 270' 280' 290' 300' 310' 320' 330' 340' 350' 360' 370' 380' 390' 400' 410' 420' 430' 440' 450' 460' 470' 480' 490' 500' 510' 520' 530' 540' 550' 560' 570' 580' 590' 600' 610' 620' 630' 640' 650' 660' 670' 680' 690' 700' 710' 720' 730' 740' 750' 760' 770' 780' 790' 800' 810' 820' 830' 840' 850' 860' 870' 880' 890' 900' 910' 920' 930' 940' 950' 960' 970' 980' 990' 1000' 1010' 1020' 1030' 1040' 1050' 1060' 1070' 1080' 1090' 1100' 1110' 1120' 1130' 1140' 1150' 1160' 1170' 1180' 1190' 1200' 1210' 1220' 1230' 1240' 1250' 1260' 1270' 1280' 1290' 1300' 1310' 1320' 1330' 1340' 1350' 1360' 1370' 1380' 1390' 1400' 1410' 1420' 1430' 1440' 1450' 1460' 1470' 1480' 1490' 1500' 1510' 1520' 1530' 1540' 1550' 1560' 1570' 1580' 1590' 1600' 1610' 1620' 1630' 1640' 1650' 1660' 1670' 1680' 1690' 1700' 1710' 1720' 1730' 1740' 1750' 1760' 1770' 1780' 1790' 1800' 1810' 1820' 1830' 1840' 1850' 1860' 1870' 1880' 1890' 1900' 1910' 1920' 1930' 1940' 1950' 1960' 1970' 1980' 1990' 2000' 2010' 2020' 2030' 2040' 2050' 2060' 2070' 2080' 2090' 2100' 2110' 2120' 2130' 2140' 2150' 2160' 2170' 2180' 2190' 2200' 2210' 2220' 2230' 2240' 2250' 2260' 2270' 2280' 2290' 2300' 2310' 2320' 2330' 2340' 2350' 2360' 2370' 2380' 2390' 2400' 2410' 2420' 2430' 2440' 2450' 2460' 2470' 2480' 2490' 2500' 2510' 2520' 2530' 2540' 2550' 2560' 2570' 2580' 2590' 2600' 2610' 2620' 2630' 2640' 2650' 2660' 2670' 2680' 2690' 2700' 2710' 2720' 2730' 2740' 2750' 2760' 2770' 2780' 2790' 2800' 2810' 2820' 2830' 2840' 2850' 2860' 2870' 2880' 2890' 2900' 2910' 2920' 2930' 2940' 2950' 2960' 2970' 2980' 2990' 3000' 3010' 3020' 3030' 3040' 3050' 3060' 3070' 3080' 3090' 3100' 3110' 3120' 3130' 3140' 3150' 3160' 3170' 3180' 3190' 3200' 3210' 3220' 3230' 3240' 3250' 3260' 3270' 3280' 3290' 3300' 3310' 3320' 3330' 3340' 3350' 3360' 3370' 3380' 3390' 3400' 3410' 3420' 3430' 3440' 3450' 3460' 3470' 3480' 3490' 3500' 3510' 3520' 3530' 3540' 3550' 3560' 3570' 3580' 3590' 3600' 3610' 3620' 3630' 3640' 3650' 3660' 3670' 3680' 3690' 3700' 3710' 3720' 3730' 3740' 3750' 3760' 3770' 3780' 3790' 3800' 3810' 3820' 3830' 3840' 3850' 3860' 3870' 3880' 3890' 3900' 3910' 3920' 3930' 3940' 3950' 3960' 3970' 3980' 3990' 4000' 4010' 4020' 4030' 4040' 4050' 4060' 4070' 4080' 4090' 4100' 4110' 4120' 4130' 4140' 4150' 4160' 4170' 4180' 4190' 4200' 4210' 4220' 4230' 4240' 4250' 4260' 4270' 4280' 4290' 4300' 4310' 4320' 4330' 4340' 4350' 4360' 4370' 4380' 4390' 4400' 4410' 4420' 4430' 4440' 4450' 4460' 4470' 4480' 4490' 4500' 4510' 4520' 4530' 4540' 4550' 4560' 4570' 4580' 4590' 4600' 4610' 4620' 4630' 4640' 4650' 4660' 4670' 4680' 4690' 4700' 4710' 4720' 4730' 4740' 4750' 4760' 4770' 4780' 4790' 4800' 4810' 4820' 4830' 4840' 4850' 4860' 4870' 4880' 4890' 4900' 4910' 4920' 4930' 4940' 4950' 4960' 4970' 4980' 4990' 5000' 5010' 5020' 5030' 5040' 5050' 5060' 5070' 5080' 5090' 5100' 5110' 5120' 5130' 5140' 5150' 5160' 5170' 5180' 5190' 5200' 5210' 5220' 5230' 5240' 5250' 5260' 5270' 5280' 5290' 5300' 5310' 5320' 5330' 5340' 5350' 5360' 5370' 5380' 5390' 5400' 5410' 5420' 5430' 5440' 5450' 5460' 5470' 5480' 5490' 5500' 5510' 5520' 5530' 5540' 5550' 5560' 5570' 5580' 5590' 5600' 5610' 5620' 5630' 5640' 5650' 5660' 5670' 5680' 5690' 5700' 5710' 5720' 5730' 5740' 5750' 5760' 5770' 5780' 5790' 5800' 5810' 5820' 5830' 5840' 5850' 5860' 5870' 5880' 5890' 5890' 5900' 5910' 5920' 5930' 5940' 5950' 5960' 5970' 5980' 5990' 6000' 6010' 6020' 6030' 6040' 6050' 6060' 6070' 6080' 6090' 6100' 6110' 6120' 6130' 6140' 6150' 6160' 6170' 6180' 6190' 6200' 6210' 6220' 6230' 6240' 6250' 6260' 6270' 6280' 6290' 6300' 6310' 6320' 6330' 6340' 6350' 6360' 6370' 6380' 6390' 6400' 6410' 6420' 6430' 6440' 6450' 6460' 6470' 6480' 6490' 6500' 6510' 6520' 6530' 6540' 6550' 6560' 6570' 6580' 6590' 6600' 6610' 6620' 6630' 6640' 6650' 6660' 6670' 6680' 6690' 6700' 6710' 6720' 6730' 6740' 6750' 6760' 6770' 6780' 6790' 6800' 6810' 6820' 6830' 6840' 6850' 6860' 6870' 6880' 6890' 6890' 6900' 6910' 6920' 6930' 6940' 6950' 6960' 6970' 6980' 6990' 7000' 7010' 7020' 7030' 7040' 7050' 7060' 7070' 7080' 7090' 7090' 7100' 7110' 7120' 7130' 7140' 7150' 7160' 7170' 7180' 7190' 7190' 7200' 7210' 7220' 7230' 7240' 7250' 7260' 7270' 7280' 7290' 7290' 7300' 7310' 7320' 7330' 7340' 7350' 7360' 7370' 7380' 7390' 7390' 7400' 7410' 7420' 7430' 7440' 7450' 7460' 7470' 7480' 7490' 7490' 7500' 7510' 7520' 7530' 7540' 7550' 7560' 7570' 7580' 7590' 7590' 7600' 7610' 7620' 7630' 7640' 7650' 7660' 7670' 7680' 7690' 7690' 7700' 7710' 7720' 7730' 7740' 7750' 7760' 7770' 7780' 7790' 7790' 7800' 7810' 7820' 7830' 7840' 7850' 7860' 7870' 7880' 7890' 7890' 7900' 7910' 7920' 7930' 7940' 7950' 7960' 7970' 7980' 7990' 7990' 8000' 8010' 8020' 8030' 8040' 8050' 8060' 8070' 8080' 8090' 8090' 8100' 8110' 8120' 8130' 8140' 8150' 8160' 8170' 8180' 8190' 8190' 8200' 8210' 8220' 8230' 8240' 8250' 8260' 8270' 8280' 8290' 8290' 8300' 8310' 8320' 8330' 8340' 8350' 8360' 8370' 8380' 8390' 8390' 8400' 8410' 8420' 8430' 8440' 8450' 8460' 8470' 8480' 8490' 8490' 8500' 8510' 8520' 8530' 8540' 8550' 8560' 8570' 8580' 8590' 8590' 8600' 8610' 8620' 8630' 8640' 8650' 8660' 8670' 8680' 8690' 8690' 8700' 8710' 8720' 8730' 8740' 8750' 8760' 8770' 8780' 8790' 8790' 8800' 8810' 8820' 8830' 8840' 8850' 8860' 8870' 8880' 8890' 8890' 8900' 8910' 8920' 8930' 8940' 8950' 8960' 8970' 8980' 8990' 8990' 9000' 9010' 9020' 9030' 9040' 9050' 9060' 9070' 9080' 9090' 9090' 9100' 9110' 9120' 9130' 9140' 9150' 9160' 9170' 9180' 9190' 9190' 9200' 9210' 9220' 9230' 9240' 9250' 9260' 9270' 9280' 9290' 9290' 9300' 9310' 9320' 9330' 9340' 9350' 9360' 9370' 9380' 9390' 9390' 9400' 9410' 9420' 9430' 9440' 9450' 9460' 9470' 9480' 9490' 9490' 9500' 9510' 9520' 9530' 9540' 9550' 9560' 9570' 9580' 9590' 9590' 9600' 9610' 9620' 9630' 9640' 9650' 9660' 9670' 9680' 9690' 9690' 9700' 9710' 9720' 9730' 9740' 9750' 9760' 9770' 9780' 9790' 9790' 9800' 9810' 9820' 9830' 9840' 9850' 9860' 9870' 9880' 9890' 9890' 9900' 9910' 9920' 9930' 9940' 9950' 9960' 9970' 9980' 9990' 9990' 10000' 10010' 10020' 10030' 10040' 10050' 10060' 10070' 10080' 10090' 10090' 10100' 10110' 10120' 10130' 10140' 10150' 10160' 10170' 10180' 10190' 10190' 10200' 10210' 10220' 10230' 10240' 10250' 10260' 10270' 10280' 10290' 10290' 10300' 10310' 10320' 10330' 10340' 10350' 10360' 10370' 10380' 10390' 10390' 10400' 10410' 10420' 10430' 10440' 10450' 10460' 10470' 10480' 10490' 10490' 10500' 10510' 10520' 10530' 10540' 10550' 10560' 10570' 10580' 10590' 10590' 10600' 10610' 10620' 10630' 10640' 10650' 10660' 10670' 10680' 10690' 10690' 10700' 10710' 10720' 10730' 10740' 10750' 10760' 10770' 10780' 10790' 10790' 10800' 10810' 10820' 10830' 10840' 10850' 10860' 10870' 10880' 10880' 10890' 10890' 10900' 10910' 10920' 10930' 10940' 10950' 10960' 10970' 10980' 10980' 10990' 10990' 11000' 11010' 11020' 11030' 11040' 11050' 11060' 11070' 11080' 11090' 11090' 1110		

colonial policy. Though to some sentimentalists such an economic struggle may seem wicked, there can be no dispute that it is far less barbarous and cause far less suffering than actual war. If France is driven to the wall, it will be mainly through her own fault, because she has failed to secure clean and upright administration and because she has pledged her soul to schemes of aggression. It is perfectly certain that no Power wishes to attack her, and that she and Russia are precisely the two States which could, with the most perfect security, relax their armaments.

When we hear these colossal armaments attacked as wholly wrong and harmful, it would be well to remember that there is another side to this view. "Civilization," said Napoleon, "does everything for the mind and nothing for the body." Compulsory service counteracts to a great degree the mischief. It cannot be denied that in England, with our overfed education, developing the intellect and neglecting the character and the body, the results have not been altogether satisfactory. Our streets are full of stunted men; there does seem some real danger that the future may witness the realization of the Japanese caricature, which represents a band of dwarfs like sickly Englishmen performing for the benefit of a crowd of hulky Japanese, German, Russians, and Frenchmen. No point has attracted so much attention as the improvement wrought in a very few years by military service in Japan. Says Mr. Lafadio Hearn, a very acute observer, "Physically, I think the Japanese will become before the close of the next century, much superior to what they are now. The systematic military and gymnastic training of the able-bodied youth of the Empire ought, in a few generations, to produce results as marked as those of the military system in Germany—increase in stature, in average girth of chest, and in muscular development." Lord Charles Beresford, a more recent observer, tells us, "The remarkable increase of the physical development of the men who serve in the army is worthy of notice. It was so apparent that I questioned the officers as to the reason. If we are still to cling to the old idea of *mens sana in corpore sano*, it would seem that here militarism is really doing good service. Nor can the fact be overlooked that for England, with her immense urban and small rural population, some such physical training would be of peculiar importance and value. The *Spectator*, criticising a former article of mine, has asserted that just as good soldiers and sailors came from the towns as from the country. Yet it is notorious that our finest force, physically, the Metropolitan Police, is almost entirely recruited from the country; and any naval officer would explain that country-born lads are preferred for the navy.

THE DRILLED ARTISAN.

Morally, militarism is not the corollary influence which it is pictured to be. *Sous-Offs* and *Bribes* may be correct pictures of the drosses of the French army, though even that I doubt; but if so, with men such as the forgers of the French General staff as the head of that army, what are we to expect? Is it not at length possible that the nation is rotten and has produced an army which corrupts instead of educates? Von der Goltz's saying seems to gain a new force. It may be that France, in copying Germany, has not adopted the system which she needs. But in the Germany of to-day the idea of reducing men to brute machines has been abandoned. Efforts are made to develop their intelligence and will-power and already the consequences are beginning to be seen in German industry. The iron trades delegates who some years ago inspected German workshops were greatly struck by the order, obedience, and discipline which prevailed among the men. Dr. Ingels, in his address to the Institute of Marine Engineers last January, urged that "the discipline undergone by young Germans in the army has a powerful influence, since it produces habits of order and respect." To these opinions we may add the testimony of a competent German authority on sanitation. Professor Jager writes: "That the States which have devoted attention to the rapid development of national military training have not, as had been predicted, ruined themselves, but advanced at a stupendous rate, is a fact known to all." Nor is this phenomenon unnatural; for military training promotes health, and health is living capital.

More important still is the strengthening of the nerves, attendant upon such service. The man with a military training is much more alert, quicker to decide and quicker to act, than the person who lacks such schooling. All this increases his capacity for work, and gives him an advantage, intellectual, as well as physical, over the *State cripple* (the man who has for some defect been rejected from service). This is in thorough accord with the fact that the expectation of life in Germany is steadily rising.

If there is anything in the evolutionary theory of politics and organic life, it does look as though the immense army, which averts war and improves the nation's health, were the natural antidote to the strain of modern life, and as though the Powers which do not thus train their youth would suffer. I have said nothing of the work which armament does in preventing war and guarding the national life, as this is quite obvious. Are we sure that progress lies in abolishing this practical training for the body and the nerves?

THE LATEST SENSATION IN THE DREYFUS CASE.

(The "Scotsman" July 13th.)

Probably few people in this country who have read recent statements as to the tortures to which Captain Dreyfus was subjected during his imprisonment would be disposed to place full faith in them. There has been so much exaggeration and falsehood in connection with the whole Dreyfus affair that the revolting tales must have seemed incredible. We are so often asked to look upon France as the embodiment of the highest humanity and the instructor of Europe in civilisation that the natural instinct is to refuse to believe in the perpetration in this the end of the nineteenth century of cruelties that recall the worst days of the Spanish Inquisition. Yet here to-day we have the melancholy and startling confession of M. Lébon, the Minister of the Colonies, who was responsible for Dreyfus' custody in the Devil's Isle, that the charges brought against him are substantially true. The charges were made in part anonymously, but M. Lébon's explanation has been made in answer to the letter from the eminent Member of the Institute, M. Louis Hervé, which the *Figaro* published a few days ago. What were the charges? Among others that Dreyfus on arrival in Guiana had been kept four days in the bottom of the hold at a temperature of 113 degrees Fahrenheit; that he had been denied bread and water for a month; that the cage, in which he had been confined like a wild beast, had been surrounded by a high palisade only 15 inches from the bars, thus shutting out light and view and fresh air. Less important people amplified these charges. Foul-food, foul air, foul treatment of every sort brought on faints and fevers, till the survival of the prisoner was a miracle. His letters were intercepted, till he thought himself abandoned even by his own family. Of the awful physical torture of the iron, M. Lébon writes thus—

DEATH OF THE TSAREVITCH.

The Grand Duke George, heir apparent to the Russian throne, died yesterday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, says the *Pall Mall Gazette* of 11th instant, at Abbas Tuman, in the Caucasus, from sudden and excessive hemorrhage of the throat. Though little had been published lately about his state of health, it has been well known for some years that his Imperial Highness was in a very precarious condition, and that the best medical authorities could hold out little hope of his recovery. The Grand Duke was born at Tsarskoe Selo, near St. Petersburg, on May 9, 1871, and was consequently three years younger than his brother Nicholas II, the present Emperor. As a child he was not very robust, but there seemed to be no organic defect in his constitution, and it was hoped that, with proper care and due attention to sanitary conditions, he might attain the physical strength for which the Romanoff family have been remarkable for several generations. These sanguine expectations, says the *Times*, were not to be realized. When he reached the critical age of twenty he began to show symptoms of a tendency to pulmonary consumption, but the symptoms were not of so grave a character as to incapacitate him from pursuing his career as a naval officer, to which he was warmly attached. When his brother Nicholas, who was then Tsarevitch, undertook his voyage round the world in 1890, the Grand Duke accompanied him unofficially as a naval officer, but when the squadron was at Bombay it was found that he was suffering from a mild attack of Indian fever and the most eminent medical authorities consulted gave it as their opinion that he ought to return at once to Europe, as there was no reasonable probability of his recovering his strength in a tropical climate. The two brothers, who were warmly attached to each other, were thus compelled to separate. The elder curtailed his Indian tour in order to spend a few days quietly with his brother in the Caucasus, between which and the hut a sentry was to be stationed. The iron were to be removed when the palisade was completed; but the explanation goes on, "the building of the palisade took longer than was expected." The correspondence of Dreyfus was interfered with because of "irregularities." M. Lébon protests that the revisionist campaign had not begun when he ordered these things, that everyone believed Dreyfus to be guilty, and that he only did his duty as Colonial Minister. His feeble apology in answer to the charge of having sanctioned inhuman cruelty is the latest "sensation" to which the Dreyfus case has given rise. No doubt there are more yet to come. But it is difficult to believe that there remains behind anything more discreditable to French administration than these revelations about Dreyfus's treatment in the Devil's Isle.

SIR WILFRED LAURIER ON JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

OTTAWA, 7th July.—Some time ago the Dominion Government disallowed the Act of the British Columbia Legislature prohibiting the immigration into the Province of Japanese and Chinese. The Provincial Legislature has also passed fourteen bills granting charters to various companies, each bill containing a clause preventing the employment of Japanese and Chinese. These measures are now before the Government here, awaiting the sanction of the Governor in Council, which has so far been withheld. In the Dominion House of Commons on September 18th, 1896, there were reports that an American vessel was on its way to rescue Dreyfus, and "one of the warders" expressed anxiety as to the possibility of the prisoner's escape. M. Lébon admits he took alarm. Accordingly he telegraphed ordering Dreyfus to be detained within a hut "in double night irons," and the hut to be "surrounded by a palisade, between which and the hut a sentry was to be stationed." The irons were to be removed when the palisade was completed; but the explanation goes on, "the building of the palisade took longer than was expected." The correspondence of Dreyfus was interfered with because of "irregularities." M. Lébon protests that the revisionist campaign had not begun when he ordered these things, that everyone believed Dreyfus to be guilty, and that he only did his duty as Colonial Minister. His feeble apology in answer to the charge of having sanctioned inhuman cruelty is the latest "sensation" to which the Dreyfus case has given rise. No doubt there are more yet to come. But it is difficult to believe that there remains behind anything more discreditable to French administration than these revelations about Dreyfus's treatment in the Devil's Isle.

ANGLO-GERMAN NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

NEW ORLEANS, July 8th.

The *Picayune* publishes the following:—A passenger, who has arrived from Guatemala, reports a rumour of an expected demonstration by British and German warships at Puerto Barrios and San Jose, on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Guatemala respectively, in connection with the depreciation of the country's bonds, a large proportion of which is held by British and German firms or subjects. It was reported that two vessels of each nation would take part in the demonstration, one at each port.

WASHINGTON, July 12th.

The American Minister to Guatemala telegraphs that the President of the Republic has extended until November the time within which creditors may present their accounts against the Government for conversion into bonds. —Reuter.

BLACKMAILING WITH BACILLI.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Morning Post* writing under date 10th July says:—A blackmailing case with a humorous aspect is occupying the attention of the Criminal Courts at Graz. An elderly lady of great wealth on the 1st received a letter saying that she did not send the sum of 10,000^l in small bank notes to a given address; the writer would "work a fearful revenge" by opening in her room a bottle containing the bacilli of various infectious diseases, which would "certainly" cause her death. The lady appealed to the police, who discovered the would-be blackmailer. A bottle found in his possession really contained bacilli, which the culprit, who is a medical student, had stolen from a professor's lecture-room. A sentence of eighteen months hard labour will doubtless prevent the promising young fellow from further blackmailing enterprises.

A CONTINENTAL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, July 7th.

The French consul in Manila has sent to his Government a dispatch containing a long list of enterprises which Americans are establishing in the Archipelago, and warns his own people that they must be up and doing unless they want to be left far in the rear. He says:

"The appearance of Manila is destined to change in a short time. The introduction of a new and powerful factor in the commercial problem of this country will compel Spanish merchants to close their houses, or to entirely change their business methods. American competition has commenced, in fact, to assume alarming proportions."

"The English and German merchants, formerly masters in this colony, watch with keen interest the events now in progress and await with undivided impatience the domination of the struggle between the Americans and the insurgents, that they may discern the turn that things will take. No one, however, doubts that, notwithstanding all that has passed, and though the English and Spanish have to a certain extent been beaten, the Americans will be the dominant power in the future."

"Many of the wealthy people, mind, means and influence, have left Hongkong for suspended business, and their expenditures and style of living will be reduced in the future, the value of the market being an important factor. This will be more than sufficient to tax the *Scotchman* to the limit to cover the cost of the Spanish mercantile enter-

British Columbia Legislature went to re-enact legislation omitting the restriction against Japanese; such legislation would not be disallowed, but so long as the Legislature chose to restrict both together he would appeal to members of the Dominion House to support the Imperial policy of not dealing hastily with Japanese subjects.

"At the present time, as we know," the Premier continued, "the question of the Orient is one which may become very acute at any moment, and Britain may be involved in complications which might precipitate her into war. If she is precipitated into war, it will be to her of the greatest importance to have the support of the Empire of Japan. For these considerations I think that the hon. gentleman who has criticized our policy upon the question of Japanese labour and the disallowance of the Act of the British Columbia Legislature will reconsider his attitude and determination and come to the support of the Government, which has acted in obedience to the dictates of a wise Imperial policy. I will say here and now that we shall do our best to maintain the alliance of Great Britain with the Empire of Japan. We owe it to ourselves and to our nation as British subjects that every other subject should give way before that reason of Imperial necessity. It will not do for us, as British subjects only to sing 'God Save the Queen,' and boast of our connections at banquets, demonstrations, and celebrations. We must also be prepared to make some sacrifices. I know I do not in this Chamber alter sentiments, and it is one of mine alone when I say that we should be prepared and ready to make every sacrifice which our Imperial connection may demand at our hands. If we are to share in the glory and participate in the advantages we must also assume the duties—be ready for them and abide by them. These are the reasons which have actuated the Government in relation to this question: and the duty which may be incumbent upon us in regard to those provincial statutes we must discharge in the light of the considerations that actuated us in dealing with the statutes which we have already disallowed."

Sir Wilfred Laurier's statement was received with prolonged cheers, and after a brief debate the subject dropped.—Reuter.

DEATH OF THE TSAREVITCH.

The Grand Duke George, heir apparent to the Russian throne, died yesterday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, says the *Pall Mall Gazette* of 11th instant, at Abbas Tuman, in the Caucasus, from sudden and excessive hemorrhage of the throat. Though little had been published lately about his state of health, it has been well known for some years that his Imperial Highness was in a very precarious condition, and that the best medical authorities could hold out little hope of his recovery. The Grand Duke was born at Tsarskoe Selo, near St. Petersburg, on May 9, 1871, and was consequently three years younger than his brother Nicholas II, the present Emperor. As a child he was not very robust, but there seemed to be no organic defect in his constitution, and it was hoped that, with proper care and due attention to sanitary conditions, he might attain the physical strength for which the Romanoff family have been remarkable for several generations. These sanguine expectations, says the *Times*, were not to be realized. When he reached the critical age of twenty he began to show symptoms of a tendency to pulmonary consumption, but the symptoms were not of so grave a character as to incapacitate him from pursuing his career as a naval officer, to which he was warmly attached. When his brother Nicholas, who was then Tsarevitch, undertook his voyage round the world in 1890, the Grand Duke accompanied him unofficially as a naval officer, but when the squadron was at Bombay it was found that he was suffering from a mild attack of Indian fever and the most eminent medical authorities consulted gave it as their opinion that he ought to return at once to Europe, as there was no reasonable probability of his recovering his strength in a tropical climate. The two brothers, who were warmly attached to each other, were thus compelled to separate. The elder curtailed his Indian tour in order to spend a few days quietly with his brother in the Caucasus, between which and the hut a sentry was to be stationed. The irons were to be removed when the palisade was completed; but the explanation goes on, "the building of the palisade took longer than was expected." The correspondence of Dreyfus was interfered with because of "irregularities." M. Lébon protests that the revisionist campaign had not begun when he ordered these things, that everyone believed Dreyfus to be guilty, and that he only did his duty as Colonial Minister. His feeble apology in answer to the charge of having sanctioned inhuman cruelty is the latest "sensation" to which the Dreyfus case has given rise. No doubt there are more yet to come. But it is difficult to believe that there remains behind anything more discreditable to French administration than these revelations about Dreyfus's treatment in the Devil's Isle.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

Captain Bennett, R.N.R., of the steamship *Nelson*, from Bombay, reports—Fine weather throughout.

The steamship *Tosa Maru*, Captain Fraser, spoke the British 4-masted barque *Doubrout* in Lat. 26° 25' N., Long. 122° 40' E., wished to be reported "all well."

Captain Crawford, of the steamship *Irene*, from Shanghai, reports—Moderate S.W. winds, head sea and fine weather from Chefoo to Tsin-kuo Pt. from there to Port, light variable winds and rain.

Captain Benson of the steamship *Witku*, from Tientsin, reports—Moderate Southerly winds, head sea and fine weather from Chefoo to Tsin-kuo Pt. from there to Port, light variable winds and heavy rain.

Captain Kirchner of the steamship *Hohenzollern*, from Yokohama reports—Left Yokohama the 4th of August 10 a.m. and arrived at Kobe the 8th of August 3 p.m. Got during the voyage strong S.W. winds, with high S.E. swell. Left Kobe the 8th of August 10 a.m. and arrived at Nagasaki the same day at 5 p.m. During the voyage from Nagasaki heavy gale, with S.E. by S. with very high sea and much rain. Later on strong South wind, last part of the voyage southward, lighter.

The Grand Duke was nominally chief of the Horse Artillery of the Guards, Alaman of the Don Cossacks, chief of the Cossacks of the Ural, and of the luitkut Regiment of Infantry, but his real career was that of a naval officer, and in that career he might have gained real distinction. Of his personal qualities all who had the privilege of coming in contact with him must speak with the greatest admiration and sympathy. By his death his brother Michael Alexandrovitch, born at St. Petersburg December 4, 1878, becomes Heir Apparent to the Throne.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

Captain Bennett, R.N.R., of the steamship *Nelson*, from Bombay, reports—Fine weather throughout.

The steamship *Tosa Maru*, Captain Fraser, spoke the British 4-masted barque *Doubrout* in Lat. 26° 25' N., Long. 122° 40' E., wished to be reported "all well."

Captain Crawford, of the steamship *Irene*, from Shanghai, reports—Moderate S.W. winds, head sea and fine weather from Chefoo to Tsin-kuo Pt. from there to Port, light variable winds and rain.

Captain Benson of the steamship *Witku*, from Tientsin, reports—Moderate Southerly winds, head sea and fine weather from Chefoo to Tsin-kuo Pt. from there to Port, light variable winds and heavy rain.

Captain Kirchner of the steamship *Hohenzollern*, from Yokohama reports—Left Yokohama the 4th of August 10 a.m. and arrived at Kobe the 8th of August 3 p.m. Got during the voyage strong S.W. winds, with high S.E. swell. Left Kobe the 8th of August 10 a.m. and arrived at Nagasaki the same day at 5 p.m. During the voyage from Nagasaki heavy gale, with S.E. by S. with very high sea and much rain. Later on strong South wind, last part of the voyage southward, lighter.

NOT ANDA.

CALENDAR.

AUGUST.

Geological means based on fifteen years' observations to 1890.

Barometer..... 29.755

Thermometer..... 81.0

Humidity..... 83

Rainfall..... 13.482

TO-DAY.

Monday, 14th August, 1899.

Chinese—9th of 7th moon of 25th year of Kuang-si.

Sun—Rises..... 6hr. 38min.

Sets..... 6hr. 37min.

Moon—First Quarter 7hr. 31min.

High water—Morning..... 6hr. 57min.

Afternoon..... 6hr. 30min.

Low water—Morning..... 6hr. 27min.

Afternoon..... 6hr. 16min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1771—Sir Walter Scott born.

1830—The Viceroy of Canton trying to starve the foreigners in China.

1839—The supply of provisions to British persons or ships interdicted by Viceroy Lin.

1863—Kagoshima burnt by Admiral Kuper, in H.M.S. *Euryalus*.

1879—Great fire in Shanghai; 991 houses destroyed.

1887—Tytan Tunnel completed.

1896—Li Hung-chang visited Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden.

1898—Spanish Governor-General arrives in Hongkong from Manila.

Intimations.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
TOGA MARU	MARSEILLES, LONDON, and ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and COLOMBO	TUESDAY, 15th August, at 4 P.M.
SADO MARU	KOBE and YOKOHAMA	THURSDAY, 17th August, at Noon.
*IDZUMI MARU	VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, U.S.A., VIA KOBE and YOKOHAMA	THURSDAY, 24th August, at 4 P.M.
M. J. CURROW	MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	THURSDAY, 24th August, at 4 P.M.
HITACHI MARU	KASUGA MARU	FRIDAY, 25th August, at 4 P.M.
J. B. MURRAY	VILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	SATURDAY, 26th August, at 4 P.M.
E. W. Haswell	NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO-	
FUTAMI MARU	HAMA	

* Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at No. 7, Praya Central.

A. S. MIHARA,
Manager.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1899.

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



1899.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPEROR OF INDIA... Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R... WEDNESDAY, 30th Aug., 1899.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN... Comdr. G. D. Bowles, R.N.R... WEDNESDAY, 27th Sept., 1899.

EMPEROR OF CHINA... Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R... WEDNESDAY, 25th Oct., 1899.

THE magnificient Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS (second to none in the world), the LUXURIOUS-OF-ITS-TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide, Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,

Pedder's Street, [3]

Hongkong, 9th August, 1899.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

AMERICA MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu)

HONG KONG MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu)

NIPPON MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu)

THE Steamship

"AMERICA MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 29th August, at Noon, taking Freight and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN; and call at HONOLULU, and Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE and other direct connecting Railways and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in the service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board, until 2 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Collector of Customs at San Francisco in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1899.

[1310]

SERRAVALLO'S

FERRUGINOUS QUININE

THE GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC

OF

PERUVIAN BARK AND IRON.

Over 300 Medical Certificates notifying its

great STRENGTH-GIVING PROPERTIES and at

the same time being of an

EXQUISITE TASTE.

Sole Agents for Hongkong.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1896.

[1310]

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA

No. 6, Ice House Street, Praya Central.

Head Office: TOKIO.

Branch Office: LONDON, NEW YORK, BOMBAY,

SINGAPORE, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, NEWCHWANG and all Ports in JAPAN

Agencies.

Miki Coal Mines.

Ohmura Coal Mines.

Kanada Coal Mines.

Tokyo Marine Insurance Co. Limited.

Mitsui Fire Insurance Co. Limited.

Imperial Government Paper Mills, Japan.

Other Cleaning and W. Co., Shanghai.

Tientsin Cleaning and W. Co., Tientsin.

Newchwang Cleaning and W. Co., Newchwang.

Mitsui Cleaning and W. Co., Yokohama.

Mitsui Cleaning and W. Co., Nagasaki.

Mitsui Cleaning and W. Co., Fukuoka.

Mitsui Cleaning and W. Co., Sasebo.

Mitsui Cleaning and W. Co., Nagasaki.

BY THE MAIL.

(From Home Papers.)

The Alaska Boundary.

OTTAWA, July 11th.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, to-day announced that Canada will protest strongly against the occupation of Pyramid Harbour by American forces pending the settlement of the Alaskan boundary question.—*Reuter.*NEW YORK, July 12th.
Messrs. Steele of Indiana, Hull of Iowa, and Payne of New York, all members of the House of Representatives, have returned from a visit to the chief disputed points on the Alaska boundary. Mr. Steele says—"I do not believe that the United States and Great Britain will come to blows over the matter. At the same time, I should not be inclined to surrender a foot of the disputed territory. I am sure that Congress will not give way."Mr. Hull adds—"We have nothing to concede to Great Britain in a territorial way. We shall not accept anything less than the territory accorded under the original treaty." Mr. Payne declined to discuss the subject.—*Reuter.*Electioneering Scenes in Ohio.
Exciting scenes were witnessed at the Democratic Senatorial Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, on 13th ulto. (says the *Central News*). After a hot discussion, a free fight took place. One delegate was buried from the platform and badly injured, another was attacked with a knife, but managed to escape, while black eyes were plentiful. Mr. Campbell, ex-Governor of Ohio, was wounded on the platform.French and British Bluejackets.
HALIFAX, July 12th.
A dispatch received here from Sydney, Cape Breton, where a big regatta open-to-day, states that the naval races arranged between crews from British and French warships have been declared off, the British sailors refusing to associate themselves with the French. The dispatch adds that the French cruiser *Ilsy* has been suddenly ordered to return to the French shore of Newfoundland. She will leave this morning.—*Reuter.*Split Among French Socialists.
A Paris telegram states that a serious split has occurred in the Socialist party. Some months ago a Central Committee had been formed that gave the various groups at least a semblance of cohesion; but M. Millerand's entrance into the Cabinet set the uncompromising section and the Opportunist section at loggerheads. A successful campaign has been going on since in the provinces, and the *Journal du Peuple* publishes a manifesto addressed to "Socialist and Lubouring France" by three groups of Socialists affiliated to the Central Committee. The manifesto is signed by twenty-three Deputies, including MM. Vaillant, Chauvin, Dejeante, Grouse, Marcel Sembat, and Jules Guesde, and by a number of Paris Municipal Councillors. The split, therefore, is a serious one. The malcontents had an easy task in drawing up their protest. They had only to take the former declarations of M. Millerand and M. Jaurès denouncing "sham Socialists" made up of compromises and "deviations" that certain self-styled Socialists are trying to substitute for a revolutionary class policy, or another declaring that "the Socialist party cannot become a Ministerial party without committing suicide."It is rather piquant to find the very arguments of the Socialist shepherds now turned against themselves by part of their unruly flock. M. Laval, in the coming trouble, and has been eloquently preaching union in his journal *La Petite République* during the last few days, and arguing that it would be "un-socialistic to cause a split without holding a congress to regulate officially the relations between the revolutionary and socialist working classes and Bourgeois society." But he has been preaching in the desert. The uncertain point is whether the split will weaken or strengthen French Socialism, taken as a whole. Some think that, now the Socialists are able to offer the option of joining a Ministerial party, a purely revolutionary party, they will gain more recruits than ever.M. Beaurepaire.
M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire has made up his mind that no second "Karl" shall stoop him again. A Secretary now goes through his letters for him, and disposes, on his own responsibility, of such of them, as do not appear to contain unimpeachable proofs of the guilt of Dreyfus. The *Times* correspondent is unkind enough to go further, and to recommend the ex-judge to keep a specialist in brain disease handy to protect him from his own hallucinations. There will be good sport at Rennes, in the dog days, if the Court-martial allows M. de Beaurepaire to intervene. M. Cornely, in the *Figaro*, declares that he hopes the permission will be given, in order that there may be no excuse for any "general paralytic" who is not to be confounded with paralytic Generals, to assert that Dreyfus has been acquitted by order. At the same time, M. Cornely warns M. de Beaurepaire that his zeal is less likely to lead to the condemnation of Dreyfus than to that of General Mercier. Which is extremely probable.The Release of General Giletti.
ROME, July 10th.
The pardon accorded General Giletti has caused an excellent impression in official circles, and is regarded as a fresh proof of the friendly relations existing between Italy and France. The majority of newspapers consider that the step taken by President Loubet shows the desire of the French Government to be on the best possible terms with the Italian Government. The opinion is generally expressed here that the Emperor William's visit to the *Highlights* and the decided友好的 attitude of General Giletti are symptoms favourable to the continuance of European peace. The *Moniteur*, commenting on General Giletti's release, and on the exchange of telegrams between the German Emperor and President Loubet, dwells on the importance of the two incidents, coming as they do on the eve of the twentieth century, as the prelude to a solid and lasting peace. It is stated that General Giletti, on his arrival at Placentia, will be placed under close arrest.

PARIS, July 10th.

A telegram from Nice states that General Giletti, at San Giuseppe, is proceeding to Genoa. He was accompanied to his station by his cousin, M. de la F. A Revolutionary newspaper, *Antimilitarista*, on the General's release, which they say, furnishes a fresh proof that the Government only exercises its power against the army. The *Figaro*, on the other hand, remarks that the pardon granted to General Giletti is an act of great international courtesy.—*Reuter.*A Dual Out of the Dreyfus Case.
According to the *Capital*, reports *Reuter*, no correspondence there has been a meeting between the two appointed by General de Pellevois and M. Daladier, the Senator in consequence of a complaint which arose out of the General's entry into Revolutionary condition.

Torturing Prisoners in Hungary.

Shockingly details are given by the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* of the torture applied to three men and three women by the local authorities of the town of Mosca; near Komorn, in Hungary, in order to obtain from them the confession of a robbery they had not committed. The news will be read in England with the deepest regret, for nowhere is an Englishman made more welcome than in Hungary, and no people does the traveller retain pleasanter recollections. That individuals should be savages happens in all countries, but that a Government should tolerate such acts is another matter.

It seems that when the robbery was discovered the district judge had twelve persons arrested without the slightest grounds of suspicion. Stephen Kovacs was the first examined, and as he would not confess, his hands were chained to his feet, and he was thrashed in this position with a cane on the soles of his feet and the abdomen until the cane split. Nolnir, the Secretary of the Committee, who administered this torture, then took a heavy walking stick, and struck Kovacs, while the district judge himself, with spurred boots, trampled upon his handcuffed hands. The man, however, did not confess, though the torture was prolonged. Nolnir then had spirits of wine fetched, poured on a tin plate, and set fire to it under Kovacs' naked feet, and this being of no avail, poured the burning liquid on to the man's feet. The judge then struck the poor wretch about the ears until he fainted.

When he regained consciousness, feeling that he could no longer endure his torturing pains, he confessed the theft, saying that he had buried the money under a tree. The place was searched, and the money was, of course, not found. The inquisitors therefore returned to Kovacs, and continued the torture. His hands were tied together behind his back, and he was hung up by them. He fainted, however, and was taken down, but only to be thrashed until the sticks fell from the tormentor's hands. Nolnir then took out a pocket-knife and inserted the point of the blade under Kovacs' fingernails. The victim at this point fainted and fell off his seat. He had no food and no drink for four days.

The other prisoners were subjected to similar tortures. This went on until Desider Todt, the village smith, hearing of the infamous treatment of the prisoners, confessed that he had committed the robbery, and returned the money.

Although the facts were known six months ago, the Hungarian Government allowed all the scoundrels responsible to continue in office, and only on 13th ulto. were the judge and the secretary suspended, two other officials being dismissed. No one has been arrested. The interpellation sitting of the Reichstag held on 13th ulto said that the judge was too bad to be hanged, and should be thrashed to death.

Chinese in British Columbia.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, on 11th instant, considered an appeal from British Columbia, in which some shareholders of the Union Colliery Company sought an injunction to restrain the directors from employing Chinese immigrants either in positions of trust and responsibility, or as labourers below ground, in winning the coal with pick and shovel. An expression of opinion was quoted from Mr. Justice Drake, who originally heard and discussed the application, to the effect that Chinamen were more cautious than white miners, and then fewer accidents among them; and his lordship came to the conclusion that the real reason for the opposition to their employment was that it tended to keep down the price of white labour. The judicial Committee reserved judgment.

The Situation in China.
The report that the Russian Government is anxious to raise a loan in the United States is, somewhat cynically, regarded by the *New York Journal of Commerce*, among other papers, as the natural sequel of the professions of goodwill recently forthcoming from Russian officials and publicists. The practical value of these protestations is evidenced by some Consular statistics published by the Department of State, showing that the trade of the United States with China has grown at a marvellous rate everywhere except at the Northern ports. There the Russians monopolise everything, and load vessels and land cargoes as though Newchwang belonged to them, totally ignoring the Customs House. It is this kind of thing, rather than any purely diplomatic question, which might tempt America to depart from her attitude of reserve in the Far East, and stand up for the Treaty rights that are being preyed upon by the *sham* Socialists.The German Post-Office.
The German Imperial Post Office has lately made several experiments with a view to testing the rapidity of the conveyance of mails overland from Berlin to Tientsin. The result has not been entirely satisfactory. In a few instances the mails arrived sooner by the Siberian Railway than if they had been sent by sea, but in general they reached their destination considerably later. The Russian postal authorities were frequently unable to forward the heavy German letter bags from the Chinese frontier by mounted post *via* Urga, Kalgan, and Peking to Tientsin, and generally left them to be conveyed by the slow monthly carriage service. In the meantime the experiments have been abandoned; but it is intended to resume them in the winter months.Chinese Coins.
The interesting collection illustrating the coinage and currency of the Chinese Empire, brought home by Lord Charles Beresford from his recent mission to China, has been lent by him to the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington. This collection includes a series of silver tels of various sizes, in the form of cast-ings in the rough, with a pair of scales with brass and ivory weights for estimating the value, and some fragments used as small change. There is a set of dollars of different nationalities which pass in China, among them being the new British dollar, coined in India. Among the copper coinage is a collection of 10,000 cash, strung together in bundles, representing £1 in English money. This exhibit has been placed in the Chinese Section in the Cross Gallery behind the Imperial Institute. The entrance to this gallery is through the Indian Section, Victoria and Albert Museum.Alleged Prospect of a Water Famine.
The *Daily Chronicle* contains the somewhat alarming statement that London is on the eve of another water famine. The flow of the Thames, it says, is less than it has been at this period for many years, and the amount which the water companies abstract is greater than ever it has been. The resources of the companies are strained to the utmost, and there is every probability that the famine of last year will be repeated in a more acute form. The Government declared that all that was required was to pass a bill facilitating inter-communication between the companies, but this becomes useless when no company has a surplus.

There are several reasons why the famine may be expected to be worse than last year. The flow of the Thames has never been so low during May and June in any year for which records can be obtained. The average flow of the river during the last sixteen years during the two months has been about 9,300,000 gallons, in May this year it fell to an average of 600,000,000 gallons, and in June it was so low that after the water companies had drawn their supplies, only about 2,000,000 gallons flowed over Eddington Weir. Just now the companies are taking half of the Thames, and the proportion which they will abstract will

increase as the season advances. The companies are called to take 1,000,000 gallons a day from the river, but during June they took as much as 12,000,000 gallons on some days, and they are now taking more.

Perilous Ballooning Adventure.

Two gentlemen, Mr. J. J. Schmidt, of the Embassy Hotel, and Mr. T. Croft, a member of the Bradford City Council, had a remarkable adventure, in a balloon on a recent Saturday. Mr. Schmidt, the aeronaut, was the aeronaut, and the balloon started in a strong wind from Bradford Moor Park, at five minutes to seven o'clock. It was being swept along the ground, Mr. Schmidt, who was standing on the edge of the basket, was caught by some bushes. Torn from his place, he fell untun among the shrubs. Relieved of his weight, the balloon shot upwards, and Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Croft at once perceived the danger of their position, for they were travelling at a great rate. They appear to have first held a meeting and passed a resolution to have a drink. A search of the basket which their friend had left behind brought to light a flask of brandy. Thus refreshed, they began to take stock of the situation, and they found that the balloon showed a tendency to descend in a populous district. They had enough of the root of the matter in them to know that they must throw out ballast to counteract this tendency. They did so, and shot up higher than ever. Then they found leisure to admire the views while waiting for their opportunity, and at length found it by plumping down safe and sound into a wheat crop with the aid of cord and grapnel.

Sultry Britain.

Although the greater part of July and the whole of August have yet to come, says a mail paper, last year's heat record of 129 degrees in the sun, which occurred during August, has been nearly reached. The temperature in the City on 11th inst. at one o'clock was 128 in the sun and 85 in the shade—the highest figures of the present year. A number of people were overcome in the streets by the heat. An effect of the hot weather has been to bring a plague of mosquitoes not only into the East-end of London, but also to several of the suburban districts south of the river, notably Worcester Park, Cheam, Ewell, and villages adjacent to Finsbury. Several districts of England were on 11th ult. visited by a sharp thunderstorm, which wrought havoc among property, and caused considerable loss of life. For a time the lightning seems to have been terrifying, and the thunder peals appallingly loud and prolonged. The storm appears to have been pretty general, but its effects were most noticeable in Westmorland, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire. At Goole several persons were struck down by lightning, one man being killed while working in the new cut connecting the Sheffield and Goole Canals. Two houses were struck near Leeds, and one man almost lost his life. At Silkstone, near Barnsley, a haymaker was killed.

TAXED BACHELORS.

"Great joy reigns among the fair sex in Hesse," says the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News*. The principle of the taxation of bachelors has at last found acceptance in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, and unmarried men are to pay a surtax of 25 per cent. on their incomes over and above what the married men pay. We await the result of the experiment with some interest. The marriage rate in Hesse ought to go up by leaps and bounds, for in that frugal country a bachelor will be able to keep a wife on the old twenty-five per cent. easily; so that we shall see how far a man's marital tendencies have been checked by pecuniary considerations. If the estimate of the Hessian Diet is realised the Hessian bachelor will become as rare as the Hessian boot.

The Lee-Metford Bullet and the Dum-Dum.

A return is published showing the effects of Lee-Metford bullets in the recent fighting in India, and also the effects of the Dum-Dum bullet and the Martini-Henry bullet. Instances were given of the slight wounds caused by the Lee-Metford bullet. A native of the Swat Valley was struck by three Lee-Metford bullets at the Malakand on April 3rd, 1895, in the thigh, buttocks, and arm. Two days afterwards the man walked to camp, had his wounds dressed, and walked away again. Another native struck by six bullets rapidly recovered. At Khar a native was struck by a Lee-Metford bullet in the head. The bullet passed through the head, penetrating the frontal lobe of the brain, but there were no bad symptoms. Reports on the effect of the Dum-Dum bullet used in the fighting show that when it strikes a hard bone a severe wound is caused, but that otherwise the wound is no worse than when a Martini-Henry bullet is used and less severe than a Lee-Metford bullet. In a considerable proportion of cases the Dum-Dum bullet left the body unaltered in shape.

Posthumous Honours for Paul Jones.

It is announced from Washington, says a Central News message, that the State Department recently instructed the United States Embassy in Paris to try to discover the burying-place of Paul Jones, in order that posthumous honour might be paid the patriot buccaneer by erecting a monument over his bones. The officials of the Embassy have now repaid that all their efforts to find the remains have been fruitless, and they express the belief that they were relegated to the Potter's Field quite a century ago.

Paul Jones was a Scottish-American naval adventurer, who died in Paris in 1792. He entered the American navy, and captured the *Drake*, a British ship of war in 1778. In the same year war began between France and England, and Jones was again on the side of our enemies. In a converted East Indian, renamed *Bonhomme Richard*, Jones cruised about the English coasts. The battle between our ship the *Saratoga* (44 guns) and the *Bonhomme Richard* is one of the greatest in naval history. The *Saratoga* surrendered, but the victor, sank. Jones, whose real name, by the way, was John Paul, entered three services one after another. After serving the Americans and the French, he joined the Russian navy and rose to be rear-admiral.

The Lee-Metford bullet and the Dum-Dum.

A return is published showing the effects of Lee-Metford bullets in the recent fighting in India, and also the effects of the Dum-Dum bullet and the Martini-Henry bullet. Instances were given of the slight wounds caused by the Lee-Metford bullet. A native of the Swat Valley was struck by three Lee-Metford bullets at the Malakand on April 3rd, 1895, in the thigh, buttocks, and arm. Two days afterwards the man walked to camp, had his wounds dressed, and walked away again. Another native struck by six bullets rapidly recovered. At Khar a native was struck by a Lee-Metford bullet in the head. The bullet passed through the head, penetrating the frontal lobe of the brain, but there were no bad symptoms. Reports on the effect of the Dum-Dum bullet used in the fighting show that when it strikes a hard bone a severe wound is caused, but that otherwise the wound is no worse than when a Martini-Henry bullet is used and less severe than a Lee-Metford bullet. In a considerable proportion of cases the Dum-Dum bullet left the body unaltered in shape.

The Lee-Metford bullet and the Dum-Dum.

It is announced from Washington, says a Central News message, that the State Department recently instructed the United States Embassy in Paris to try to discover the burying-place of Paul Jones, in order that posthumous honour might be paid the patriot buccaneer by erecting a monument over his bones. The officials of the Embassy have now repaid that all their efforts to find the remains have been fruitless, and they express the belief that they were relegated to the Potter's Field quite a century ago.

Paul Jones was a Scottish-American naval adventurer, who died in Paris in 1792. He entered the American navy, and captured the *Drake*, a British ship of war in 1778. In the same year war began between France and England, and Jones was again on the side of our enemies. In a converted East Indian, renamed *Bonhomme Richard*, Jones cruised about the English coasts. The battle between our ship the *Saratoga* (44 guns) and the *Bonhomme Richard* is one of the greatest in naval history. The *Saratoga* surrendered, but the victor, sank. Jones, whose real name, by the way, was John Paul, entered three services one after another. After serving the Americans and the French, he joined the Russian navy and rose to be rear-admiral.

The Lee-Metford bullet and the Dum-Dum.

It is announced from Washington, says a Central News message, that the State Department recently instructed the United States Embassy in Paris to try to discover the burying-place of Paul Jones, in order that posthumous honour might be paid the patriot buccaneer by erecting a monument over his bones. The officials of the Embassy have now repaid that all their efforts to find the remains have been fruitless, and they express the belief that they were relegated to the Potter's Field quite a century ago.

Paul Jones was a Scottish-American naval adventurer, who died in Paris in 1792. He entered the American navy, and captured the *Drake*, a British ship of war in 1778. In the same year war began between France and England, and Jones was again on the side of our enemies. In a converted East Indian, renamed *Bonhomme Richard*, Jones cruised about the English coasts. The battle between our ship the *Saratoga* (44 guns) and the *Bonhomme Richard* is one of the greatest in naval history. The *Saratoga* surrendered, but the victor, sank. Jones, whose real name, by the way, was John Paul, entered three services one after another. After serving the Americans and the French, he joined the Russian navy and rose to be rear-admiral.

The Lee-Metford bullet and the Dum-Dum.

It is announced from Washington, says a Central News message, that the State Department recently instructed the United States Embassy in Paris to try to discover the burying-place of Paul Jones, in order that posthumous honour might be paid the patriot buccaneer by erecting a monument over his bones. The officials of the Embassy have now repaid that all their efforts to find the remains have been fruitless, and they express the belief that they were relegated to the Potter's Field quite a century ago.

Paul Jones was a Scottish-American naval adventurer, who died in Paris in 1792. He entered the American navy, and captured the *Drake*, a British ship of war in 1778. In the same year war began between France and England, and Jones was again on the side of our enemies. In a converted East Indian, renamed *Bonhomme Richard*, Jones cruised about the English coasts. The battle between our ship the *Saratoga* (44 guns) and the *Bonhomme Richard* is one of the greatest in naval history. The *Saratoga* surrendered, but the victor, sank. Jones, whose real name, by the way, was John Paul, entered three services one after another. After serving the Americans and the French, he joined the Russian navy and rose to be rear-admiral.

The Lee-Metford bullet and the Dum-Dum.

It is announced from Washington, says a Central News message, that the State Department recently instructed the United States Embassy in Paris to try to discover the burying-place of Paul Jones, in order that posthumous honour might be paid the patriot buccaneer by erecting a monument over his bones. The officials of the Embassy have now repaid that all their efforts to find the remains have been fruitless, and they express the belief that they were relegated to the Potter's Field quite a century ago.

Paul Jones was a Scottish-American naval adventurer, who died in Paris in 1792. He entered the American navy, and captured the *Drake*, a British ship of war in 1778. In the same year war began between France and England, and Jones was again on the side of our enemies. In a converted East Indian, renamed *Bonhomme Richard*, Jones cruised about the English coasts. The battle between our ship the *Saratoga* (44 guns) and the *Bonhomme Richard* is one of the greatest in naval history. The *Saratoga* surrendered, but the victor, sank. Jones, whose real name, by the way, was John Paul, entered three services one after another. After serving the Americans and the French, he joined the Russian navy and rose to be rear-admiral.

The Lee-Metford bullet and the Dum-Dum.

It is announced from Washington, says a Central News message, that the State Department recently instructed the United States Embassy in Paris to try to discover the burying-place of Paul

ILLUMINATIONS.

THE CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG EXCHANGE,
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

EXCHANGE LINES, \$80 PER ANNUM.
PRIVATE LINES, \$100 PER ANNUM.

NO CHARGE FOR INSTALLATION.

N.B.—A special charge is made for lines of more than average length.

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN STOCK.

INCLUDING—

BATTERIES.

CHEMICALS.

ELECTRIC BELLS,

INSULATORS,

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS,

SWITCHES,

TELEPHONES,

WIRE, &c., &c.,

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

ELECTRIC BELL INSTALLATIONS,
Erected and kept in order.

Estimates given for all kinds of Electrical work.

Trained Mechanicians sent to Out-Ports to fit up installations if required.

NOTE ADDRESS—13, PRAYA CENTRAL.

For full particulars &c., &c.,

Apply to

W. STUART HARRISON,

Manager.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1898.

[135]



AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORITY of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Post Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiority will also be most grateful for any BOOKS, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1892.

[493]

For Sale.

NOW READY.

HONGKONG RACES, 1899.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH'S ACCOUNT OF THE 1899 RACE MEETING with TABULATED STATEMENTS OF PLACED and UNPLACED PONIES, JOCKEYS and OWNERS.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

Only a limited Number printed.
Send Orders early to

The Manager,

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH OFFICE
50, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1899.

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(August 14th.)

Banks.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation 372 per cent. prem.

The Bank of China & Japan, Ld.—(Preference) nominal.

The Bank of China & Japan, Ld.—(Ordinary) 61 buyers.

The Bank of China & Japan, Ld.—(Deferred) £55 buyers.

National Bank of China, Ld.—\$248 buyers.

Do. Do. \$248 buyers.

Marine Insurances.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ld.—\$240 buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited—\$62.

North China Insurance Co., Ld.—\$19.

Yangtze Insurance Assoc. Ld.—\$115 buyers.

Canton Insurance Office, Ld.—\$140.

Strait's Insurance Co., Ld.—\$6.

Fire Insurances.

Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ld.—\$310.

China Fire Ins. Co., Ld.—\$88.

Shipping.

Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co., Limited—\$34.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Ld.—\$68.

China and Manilla S. S. Co., Ld.—\$9.

Douglas Steamship Co., Ld.—\$59.

China Mutual S. N. Co., Ld.—(Preference) 49 to 10 buyers.

China Mutual S. N. Co., Ld.—(Ordinary) 45 to 10 buyers.

China Mutual S. N. Co., Ld.—(Ordinary) 43 buyers.

Star Ferry Co., Ld.—\$16.

Refineries.

China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.—\$168.

Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ld.—\$35.

Mining.

Punjom Mining Co., Ld.—\$125.

Do. Preference Shares—\$2.

Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin—\$30.

Queen Mines, Limited—\$50.

Jebleu Mining and Trading Co., Ld.—\$1430.

Raub A'lan Gold Mining Co., Ld.—\$614.

Oliver's Freshold Mines, Ld.—\$8.

Oliver's Freshold Mines, Ld.—(B) \$68.

Great Eastern and Caledonian Gold Mining Co., Ld.—\$330.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ld.—\$90 buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited—\$93.

Wanchai Warehouse and Storage Co., Ld.—\$44.

New Amoy Dock Co., Ld.—\$16.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.

China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., Ld.—\$10.

Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ld.—\$10.

Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ld.—\$30.

West Point Building Co., Ld.—\$37.

Hongkong Hotel Co., Ld.—\$17.

Humphry's Estate and Finance Co., Ld.—\$11.25.

Miscellaneous.

Green Island Cement Co., Ld.—\$30.

China-Borneo Co., Limited—5 buyers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$17.

Hongkong Electric Co., Limited—\$15.

Hongkong and China Gas Co., Ld.—\$130.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ld.—\$85.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ld.—\$43.

Hongkong Ice Co., Ld.—\$10.

Hongkong High-Level Tramways Co., Ld.—\$145.

Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$5.

Hongkong & China Bakery Co., Ld.—\$25.

Campbell, Moore & Co., Ld.—\$12.

Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited—\$1 nominal.

Bells Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ld.—\$5.

Carmichael & Co., Limited—\$8.

Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Co., Ld.—\$75 shares.

Ewo Cotton Spinning & Co., Ld.—Tls. 6.

International Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.—Tls. 7.

Lau-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld.—Tls. 70.

Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ld.—Tls. 350.

Yahloong Cotton Spinning Co., Ld.—\$4 per share.

Tebrau Planting Co., Ld.—\$4 per share.

Tebrau Planting Co., Ld.—\$5.

BENJAMIN, KELLY & PORTS (Share Brokers)

Telegraph Address—“Rialto.”

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, 14th August.

ON LONDON, Telegraphic Transfer 1/14

Bank Bills, on demand 1/11/15

Credits, 4 months' sight 1/04

D'ments, 4 months' sight 1/04

ON BERLIN, (demand) M.201

ON PARIS, Bank Bills, on demand 2/81

Credits, 4 months' sight 2/53

ON NEW YORK, Bank Bills, on demand 4/15

Credits, 30 days' sight 4/15

ON BOMBAY, Telegraphic Transfer 1/17

On demand 1/18

ON SHANGHAI, Telegraphic Transfer 7/1

Private, 30 days' sight 7/1

ON YOKOHAMA, T.T. 4 per cent. prem.

Sovereign Bank's Buying Rate 1/20

Gold Leaf 100 touch, per tael 12/75

Bar Silver 2/7

Dollars 1/ per cent. prem.

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

VISITORS AT THE WINDSOR HOTEL.

Mr. C. Bettore

Mrs. Farren

Mr. W. Bray

Mr. Jean Hess

Mr. Ch. A. Chennell

Mr. P. E. Dahl

Mr. Wm. Morley

Mr. A. P. Dowd

Mr. M. Pardo

Mr. C. H. Duncan

Mr. H. Rees

Mr. C. E. Everbury

Mr. C. E. Everbury